

TOPEKA is all ready to make you happy—next week is the joy you, the State Free Fair.

# The Topeka State Journal.

WEATHER FORECAST for Kansas:  
Unsettled; probably showers to-  
night and Sunday; cooler Sunday.

HOME EDITION

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916—SIXTEEN PAGES

TWO CENTS

## GREATEST FAIR IN HISTORY OF KANSAS OPENS AUSPICIOUSLY IN TOPEKA EARLY MONDAY MORNING

State's Free Exposition To Be One of Many Features.

Every Amusement and Every Educational Exhibit.

CITY OF TENTS AT FAIR GROUND

Bee Hives of Workers on Beautiful Tract This Morning.

Cars, Motor Trucks, Wagons, Men, All Crowd the Space.

Like the fabled city of the plains that sprang up in a night, a city of tents is springing up at the fair grounds. Where three days ago there was only naked ground and empty buildings today the ground is covered with tents and temporary buildings with machinery, live stock and people and the former vacant buildings are like beehives.

Every road and footpath running to the fair grounds is crowded. Every sort of vehicle from big gasoline trucks to one-horse express wagons crowds the roads and streets. Going towards the fair grounds they are piled high with almost everything man makes and sells. Returning they are empty. The drivers crowd each other for wheel room and hand joshes and curses back and forth.

All this is a necessary preliminary to the big free state fair which opens Monday. The fair grounds today look like a hopeless jumble of man, stock, machinery, tents and buildings. It doesn't appear possible that everything will be in readiness Monday morning when the formal opening takes place. But it will be ready. John Wright, deputy county clerk, who has had more or less to do with every fair for fifteen years, stood looking over the grounds today from the steps of the secretary's office.

"It doesn't seem possible that all these tents, all the machinery and all the stock will be in place by Monday morning," he remarked to him.

"Carpenters are busy," replied Wright, "but it will be ready. As a matter of fact things are farther along this morning than on any Saturday morning before the fair I can remember. There are more exhibits on the ground now, too, than I can remember heretofore."

Probably seventy-five carpenters or amateur carpenters are at work on the grounds today. They are throwing together the framework of big dining halls, cigar and candy stands, soft drink "parlors" and all other places necessary to the modern state fair. The sound of the saw and the hammer may be heard in all parts of the grounds.

Over in the northwest part of the grounds carload after carload of farm machinery has been dumped. No effort has been made to place it in the form of an exhibit, but tractors will take hold of it today and jerk the different pieces into their proper places. The sidetrack running into the grounds is full of cars waiting to be unloaded. Great stacks of baled hay and straw are being piled up beside the stock barns for the stock that is being unloaded every hour.

The Johnny Jones Shows. The Johnny J. Jones shows—thirty of them—will reach Topeka this afternoon and within a few minutes will fill noon and one big gap at the fair grounds. They will cover more ground than any other carnival company in the fair. They have been here for a long time. They will cover more ground than any other carnival company in the fair. They have been here for a long time.

A great many exhibits will come to Topeka from Lincoln this afternoon. Topeka follows Lincoln on the circuit and will get most everything Lincoln and except the exhibits of local people. Knowing what is coming from Lincoln in the way of exhibits, the fair managers at Topeka are already beginning to worry about space.

Fifteen of the thirty horses Miss Louie Long will bring for the horse show are on the ground. They were sent here direct from the Longview farm in Missouri. The other fifteen will come by express from Rochester, N. Y., where Miss Long has been exhibiting them. Other horses and equipment for the horse show will come in this afternoon and tonight.

Exhibitors Stand in Line. The office of the secretary has been moved to the fair grounds and the force increased from two men to about ten. People were lined up at every window today making arrangements for exhibits, for concessions or quarreling because somebody had done something or had failed to do something. One of the favorite pastimes of people who follow the fairs is to fuss with everybody else who follows the fairs. That, they say, is the only way to be sure of getting all that is coming to them.

There is every indication that there will be plenty to eat at the big fair. The biggest tents in the course of construction today are dining tents, most of them being erected by church organizations. Preachers, elders, deacons and laymen are at the grounds in their shirt sleeves sawing boards and striking at nails. Members of sewing societies, aid societies and missionary societies are in the line looking after coal oil stoves, refrigerators, table cloths and dishpans.

The rain Thursday put the grounds in excellent condition. There is no dust and there is no mud. The grass looks greener than it does on most Topeka lawns. O. M. Keats, superintendent of the fair, said today the track couldn't be in better shape.

## MAYOR HOUSE SETS ASIDE TUESDAY AS A REAL "TOPEKA DAY"

Once to every man it is said on good authority comes a secret ambition. That ambition may be a desire to be president of the United States or to be shipping clerk in a soap factory. Wherein hangs a tale?

Twenty-five years ago Mayor House, then a printer, was setting type in a country newspaper office. Copy was all written in longhand. It was near press time and everything was in the air, but a proclamation of a holiday. House had it about half finished when he hit a snag in the shape of a word the meaning of which he could not decipher, neither could he spell it. He threw in a bunch of letters and in brackets thereafter he set "Great God!"

The proofs went to the proofreader. The proofreader, believing he could add to House's education by verbal explanation, walked over to the printer.

"That word," he said with a look that was meant to register tolerance toward the printer and superiority in authority and social position, "is an anagram. It means yearly."

Mayor House, to use his present title, was visibly impressed. "If I ever get a chance," he vowed, "I'll use that word." That was twenty-five years ago.

Today the mayor issued a proclamation to the big free state fair which opens Monday. The fair grounds today look like a hopeless jumble of man, stock, machinery, tents and buildings. It doesn't appear possible that everything will be in readiness Monday morning when the formal opening takes place. But it will be ready.

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## BISSELL WANTS TRIAL FOR CRIME AGAINST GIRL

Topekan Charged With Death of Edna Dinsmore

Announces He Will Back Up on His Confession.

TALKS WITH TOPEKA ATTORNEY

But Lawyer Fears a Fair Trial in Shawnee County.

Fire and Cruel Death in Vacant House Recalled.

Fred Bissell who went to Lansing, just ahead of a mob, last spring, following the murder of little Edna Dinsmore, is negotiating with a Topeka attorney and has announced that he will back up on his confession and stand trial.

He is negotiating with A. P. Toney. Toney admitted that today. The fact that Bissell has backed up on his confession and that he will demand a trial came from the penitentiary at Lansing where Bissell has been kept since his escape from the mob.

Every time Bissell's name is mentioned in Topeka it recalls the wild night last spring when a mob went through the city and county jails looking for him then drove in automobiles to Lawrence only to find that Sheriff L. L. Kiene had left with the prisoner.

"If I represent Bissell," said Wilson today, "and I'll admit he has been negotiating with me, I certainly would not attempt to try him in this county. He could not begin to get a fair trial in Shawnee county. A change of venue would be necessary."

Bissell made a full confession at the state penitentiary and signed it. He told how he lured the little girl by promise of a pair of new shoes to the old vacant house on West Fifth street, how he attacked her, then strangled her to stifle her screams, how he left her for dead, then went back and set fire to the house where she lay, still alive.

He told all this before three or four men. It was taken down in shorthand and transcribed. Bissell read it over. He said it was true. Then he signed his name to it in the presence of witnesses. He agreed then to plead guilty whenever he should be arraigned in Shawnee county. Even the arraignment has been postponed from time to time because of the fear of a lynching.

And now Bissell wants a trial, with a jury and with a court room filled with spectators.

Shippers No Longer Required to Pay Revenue on Bills of Lading.

Shippers will not be required to place government revenue stamps upon bills of lading, according to a telegram received by W. L. Bridges, local freight agent for the Union Pacific railroad, from E. E. Calvin, president of the road. The order becomes effective today.

The tax that has been levied is 1 cent on each order, no matter how large or how small. It is known as the "war revenue" and has been in force since December 1, 1915.

Miners Worry Waiting for Final Answer of Operators.

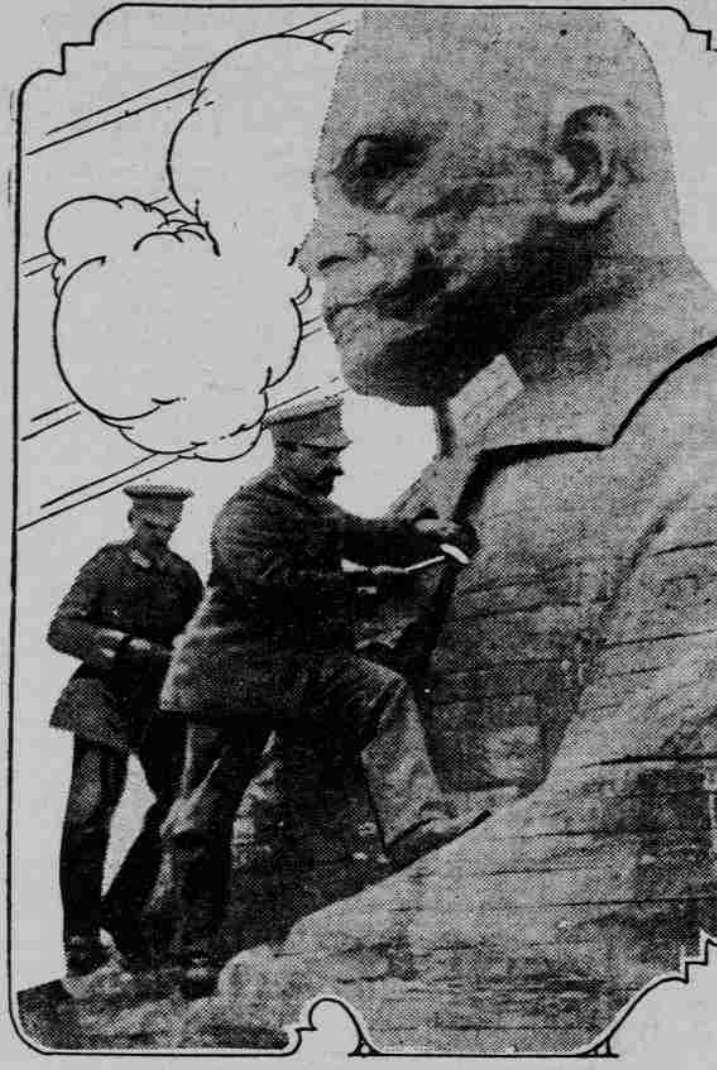
Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 9.—Refusing to consider the counter proposition presented by the coal operators yesterday, the miners' committee asked for a final answer today. Operator representatives said they would try and have it ready.

Indications are that the Oklahoma operators who withdrew from the Southwest Operators' association will grant the Oklahoma miners the interstate contract demanded.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Two hundred and twenty firms have 148,000,000 dozen in winter storage.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 9.—President Zehring, of the Western League, announced today that the Wichita team would be transferred to Colorado Springs for the remainder of the season, beginning with Wednesday's game.

## GERMANY PAYS HOMAGE TO HINDENBURG



German soldiers hammering nails into statue of Hindenburg.

The recent appointment of General von Hindenburg to direct all operations of the German armies in the field has caused the greatest of satisfaction among all circles in Germany. In honor of the great victories gained by the general, this wooden statue was erected. To render homage to the man, and to raise funds for the Red Cross, admirers hammer nails into the statue and contribute their "donation to the fund."

## MUNICIPAL MILK PLANTS IN KAN. IS WELFARE PLAN

Bill in Legislature for Pure Product in State.

Towns May Not Own Herds to Insure Their Milk Supply.

Pasteurize and Sell It to Consumer Under a Guarantee.

Higher Quality and Lower Cost Would Be Result.

A bill providing for the establishment of municipal milk plants is to go before the state legislature next January. Certified grades of milk and lower prices to the consumer is the argument behind the demand.

Numerous epidemics in Kansas in the last few years have been traced to impure milk. Hundreds of cases of sickness among babies and many deaths are claimed to have been due to the sale of impure milk or milk not up to a standard demanded by public health officials. To correct the remedy a demand will be made on the law makers for an enactment permitting cities and towns to own their milk plants and sell a single standard of pasteurized and certified milk.

It is not the plan of persons behind the movement to provide for cities to buy or own dairy herds. Instead they will purchase milk from dairy farms, pasteurize the milk and sell it to the consumer. It is probable, however, that the measure will contain a clause enabling cities to own dairy herds should their commissions or councils decide to follow that course. The general plan provides for a central municipal milk station to which all milk offered to the public must be brought for pasteurization or certification.

Distribution and sale of milk would be in charge of the cities of the state and would be sold from municipal milk wagons. Both a higher quality of milk and for the price to consumers is claimed by persons who are urging the passage of the bill.

Columbus, O., Sept. 9.—America's oldest co-ed, formerly a student at Ohio State University here, will enter the University of California this fall, she announced today. She is Amy D. Winship, 85. Mrs. Winship started her education in a log school in Illinois in 1847. She attracted much attention at Ohio state by attending classes with students sixty years her junior.

## SAVE MOTHERS BY BETTER LAW SUFFRAGE PLEA

Other Death Causes Conquered, Why Not Maternity?

Woman's Voice in Politics Should Correct This.

15,000 DIE OF CHILDBIRTH

Is Preventable by Proper Care, Argues Julia Lathrop.

No Decrease in Motherhood Mortality in 13 Years.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 9.—Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the National Children's bureau, speaking on "Mothers in Politics" before the National American Woman Suffrage association, pleaded for suffrage for women "to protect maternity and infancy—a sheer question of national policy."

She said: "I am not to offer an address upon suffrage in general, but upon the rights of mothers which they may claim on the general basis of citizenship, but only to speak of one particular aspect of the rights of mothers which has been strangely overlooked and to tell you why I believe that the votes of women would undoubtedly be used to protect mothers."

Whatever primarily concerns mothers must also concern everybody.

Women Just "Taken for Granted."

"When men began to struggle for the ideal of democracy it was such hard work that they have become strength of mind to think of women as individually interested in the same ideal. Women were taken for granted as part of the equipment of the state, and men's lives and their special interests, duties and hazards were regarded by men with indifference and by women with fatalism."

"This state of mind has unconsciously persisted against all the changes of civilization and now suddenly and wonderfully we have become conscious. It is like the breaking-up of a hard winter. Now we have warm human solidarity on the part of men, a demand for education on the part of women—an education which is demanded not as an individual right or privilege, but as a social duty."

Other Mortality Causes Decrease.

"Most of us have a complacent feeling that the grave risks of maternity are at an end, yet a study of mortality rates for a period of from 1890 to 1913 reveals no decrease in the maternal mortality. Why is this? Since the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister and Dr. O. W. Holmes, it has been recognized that the cases of infection are preventable by sheer scientific cleanliness. All the other varying causes of maternal mortality are not so simply treated."

Mothers Needed at Home.

"If nature relentlessly exacted this cost of keeping the race alive, we should not urge votes for women as a remedy; but she does not. Nature wants mothers to live, to care for their children, to be happy with them, and to give happiness."

Women are told to stay at home and care for the children. Let us make it possible for them to do so. Let the women who go daily to work in a mill leaving babies at home to die at a rate three fold greater than the babies treated at the club and bearing their homes out of sheer perverse joy in the emancipated life of the free woman? Let the infant mortality reports grow into the DoDraja territory to the task of setting up a standard of protection for the life of mother and child, and then dedicate ourselves to securing that protection for every mother."

There Is a Possibility That It May Miss Topeka.

Hourly temperature readings furnished by the weather bureau:

7 o'clock ..... 66° 10 o'clock ..... 80° 8 o'clock ..... 70° 10 o'clock ..... 83° 9 o'clock ..... 75° 1 o'clock ..... 83° 10 o'clock ..... 77° 2 o'clock ..... 84°

## GERMANY MUST SEND 400,000 TO SAVE ALLY

Austrian Army Is Badly Demoralized by Defeats.

Russian Chief of Staff Talks on War Situation.

NO THOUGHT OF PEACE NOW

Turkey No Longer Can Help Central Powers.

Russians Enter Third Winter Confident of Victory.

BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS. Imperial Headquarters, Russian Army, Sept. 9.—Germany must send 400,000 to the aid of the demoralized Austrians if she hopes to stiffen their resistance, General Michael Alexieff, chief of staff of Emperor Nicholas' armies told me today.

Furthermore, German troops must provide the driving power if Von Hindenburg attempts the great eastern offensive talked about in Berlin. The Austro-Germans cannot count upon the Turks for substantial aid, said the man who directs the movements of Russia's millions of troops. The Turks can send no more than forty thousand men to support their Teutonic allies.

General Alexieff received me in a small, plainly furnished office adjoining the headquarters of Emperor Nicholas. A flat top desk, a few chairs and maps were the only furnishings. The general sat behind the desk like an American business man. He resembles much the pictures of Kipling. His hair is beginning to turn white over the temples. The long ends of his white moustache turn up, slightly above the fighting jaw. His eyes are deeply set, small, grey and piercing. He wears silver rimmed spectacles. In conversing he habitually pencils lines as if drawing rivers and roads, sketching in arrows showing the direction of attacks.

Don't Under Estimate Enemy.

I asked him if he credited the report of an Austro-German-Turkish offensive. "Despite the encircling ring of the allies and the continual pressure they are exerting on all sides, I would hesitate to say that such an offensive is impossible," he replied. "The biggest mistake a general can make is to underestimate the enemy."

Organization Among Unions for Political Purposes.

Stand Back of Candidates Who Favor Labor Legislation.

A Political League of Labor, formed from the American Federation of Labor, the Kansas State Federation of Labor and Topeka Industrial Council, is to be organized Friday at a meeting of Topeka labor men, according to an announcement made Friday night by Frank B. Brown, president of the Topeka Industrial Council, at a meeting of the council. The object of the league is to back the candidates who are to be back to the last ditch all candidates, city, county, state and national who stand for labor legislation as well as legislation in favor of the organization throughout the state among all labor unions.

With the organization of the league among labor men in Topeka as a nucleus it is hoped to spread the organization throughout the state among all labor unions.

HUGHES IS PROMOTED

Topekan Shifted to Official Capacity in Regular Army.

Lieutenant James Hughes, who went to the border with Battery A as a first lieutenant, is now serving in the same capacity with Battery C of the Third Field Artillery of the regular army. While Lieutenant Hughes is still a National Guard officer, his transfer to command of a battery in the regular army is looked upon as a promotion as well as an advancement as well as an excellent training for him.

Lieutenant Hughes has worked for and dreamed of army life since childhood. No sooner had he reached the proper age than he joined the National Guard and has been one of its most loyal members ever since, serving in nearly every capacity from brigade trumpeter up to his present position. The battery to which he has been assigned is at Eagle Pass.

MISS TODD RETURNS

Suffragist Spoke in Memorial Hall This Afternoon.

## MILITARY 'PLANE MADE IN TOPEKA IN REAL FLIGHT

Two Tests Made Successfully by Lieut. Phil Billard.

Went Up 5,000 Feet Today and 1,000 Feet Last Night.

BEST IN U. S., SAYS GERMAN

Carl Marr of Kaiser's Staff Pleased With Machine.

Military Instruction of Officers in Topeka Soon.

Capt. Phil Billard has made two flights over Topeka in the last twenty-four hours in a K. Longren's new military aeroplane, built in Topeka. The first flight was made about 8 o'clock Friday night and continued for twelve minutes, Captain Billard reaching a height of 1,000 feet.



Capt. Phil Billard, Topeka aviator, who has made two successful flights over Topeka in the last twenty-four hours.

The second flight began at 6:45 o'clock this morning and continued for forty-two minutes. In the early morning flight Captain Billard circled over the east side at a height of 5,000 feet, went over North Topeka and returned to the aviation field at the rate of eighty-five miles an hour and at an added height of 1,000 feet.

Not a single mishap marred the two flights of the young Topeka aviator. The motor worked splendidly, he started his morning, and while in trial flights it is not customary to open the motor to its normal speed of eighty-five miles an hour, Captain Billard in his fourth flight evening opened the throttle.

Just One-Third.

"The machine is all that I expect, and even more," said Captain Billard. "Mr. Longren's workmanship to my mind is superior to the workmanship found in any aeroplane I saw at Newport News. In this belief, I am backed by Carl Marr, the German aviator, who also declares the Longren machine the best in material and workmanship he has ever seen in this country."

Weather permitting, Captain Billard will make another flight this evening, probably with Mr. Longren as a passenger. Other flights will be made daily by Captain Billard to train himself in the manipulation of his new machine and to prepare for instructing members of the aviation squad of the Kansas National Guard which will be organized in a short time.

To Install Dual Control.

After Captain Billard becomes thoroughly acquainted with his machine, a dual control will be placed in the pit box of the passenger seat and instructor. The machine will be made daily by Captain Billard to train himself in the manipulation of his new machine and to prepare for instructing members of the aviation squad of the Kansas National Guard which will be organized in a short time.

Spectators are welcome to visit the field, one-half mile southeast of Pauline, providing they keep their hands off the machine. The flight today makes Captain Billard's ninth.

CRIME DECREASED 50 PER CENT BY STATE'S DRY LAW

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 9.—Fred O. Blue, state tax commissioner in a statement made public here claims that in the two years the state prohibition law has been in effect there has been a reduction of 50 per cent in crime and 75 per cent in drunkenness in West Virginia. His claims are based on figures received in official reports from more than fifty municipalities in the state which show that the year before the law went into effect there were 19,567 arrests, while during the first year after the law was passed this number was reduced to 9,956 and the year following to 8,867.